

A ROYAL WELCOME

Awaits Veterans of Civil War at the Quaker City.

THE NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT

And Reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic Next Month—The Preparations Making at Philadelphia for the Reception and Entertainment of the Old Soldiers.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 12.—

There will be no trouble for the veterans who attend the thirty-third national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held in this city the first week in September, to find each other. The most complete system of registration ever adopted will be used, so that the comrades are sure of meeting and falling into each other's arms. By the system, a man may find where an old friend is located in a few minutes, and this will be of the greatest importance to the veteran who comes to the city a stranger and alone. He may have been in the city before, but he will now want to meet some of the men who were with him during his campaigns. Well, he'll find it easy to do this. What this man wants to know is what are the special inducements for him to come to Philadelphia. The chances are that he is fearful he would not see half of the attractions prepared for him, because he would not have any one to show him around. The stranger, when he comes here, will be able to find his old comrades of the army or navy, and having found them he will surely see all that is to be seen.

He can get the information he needs without any loss of time. The way that is to be accomplished is this: The registration committee, of which Harry L. Neill is the head, have arranged 7,000 receptacles, designating regiments, war vessels, etc., giving accommodations for 150,000 names. These receptacles are five and one-fourth inches wide and fourteen inches long and are to be hung up against a wall, in tiers of five, starting two feet from the floor and running up to about seven feet. A quick calculation will show that it will take to do that about six hundred and fifty feet in length of wall space. That space will be divided into states, regular soldiers and navy and marine corps and then subdivided according to the individual organizations furnished under those heads or by ships, all that a man will have to do will be to go to the grand division in which his comrade enlisted, whether the state or the United States service, and when he has found that he will simply ascertain the number or the name of the regiment.

The regiments will be arranged numerically, so in order. In them will be the name of every comrade, a resident of this city and Camden, with the home address of each. He will likewise find the name of every visiting comrade who has registered with his hotel or headquarters in Philadelphia, during the national encampment. Parts of this wall space will also be set aside for the army headquarters, corps headquarters and division and brigade headquarters, so that the comrades who served as commanding or staff officers in these various grand sub-divisions of the armies may be also located in the same way. If the veteran knows the name of the man he is after, but does not know the name of the organization in which he served, all he has to do is to fill up a little inquiry blank ready for his use and hand it to the attendant ready to serve him and by means of the card index, the comrade, whether a resident or a visitor, can be speedily located, if he is registered.

To accomplish that, the committee have provided an alphabetical index, divided into three thousand sub-divisions by the use of the vowel sounds. It will take one hundred card index drawers to hold them. In order to handle such a large number of names, the committee are not going to use the regular card index drawer, but have provided a table, thirty feet long and five feet wide, on which these drawers will be placed. By that means they will not have to pull out the drawers to find a name, but will be ready at all times to be consulted without further movement. It will not take more than two minutes from the time the inquiry blank is handed to the attendant until the information is given, provided the name has been registered. What is wanted now is this: There are about 10,000 comrades in Philadelphia and 2,500 in Camden, who are members of posts and whose registration will be obtained through the post adjutants. There are 2,000 comrades in the two cities who are not members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and they will also be registered, so that their old friends may be able to find them, their names should be sent to the headquarters of the G. A. R., Fifth and Chestnut streets, or to the registration committee, room 171, City Hall.

The comrade will thus find a reception committee aggregating fourteen thousand resident comrades, each of them ready and anxiously waiting to greet his old army associates. What that greeting will be, and what kindly attention will be shown the stranger,

The Cure that Cures

Coughs, Colds, Grippe, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis and Incontinent Consumption, is

OTTO'S CURE

The GERMAN REMEDY Cures throat and lung diseases. Sold by all druggists. 25¢ and 50¢.

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can only be known and appreciated by one who has performed a soldier's duty in time of war, and who has formed a soldier's friendship. War is the highest of all professions. Its trials, experiences and hardships try to the utmost men's abilities, courage and kindness, and therefore the friendships thus formed are based upon sterling worth and heartfelt appreciation. It will be appreciated, therefore, how anxiously and expectantly the Philadelphia comrades are waiting the advent of their old associates, and every veteran who can possibly come should not disappoint his old comrades, but make a special effort and be present. The general committee are exerting every effort to accomplish this end and the registration committee are busy registering the names of those who will be in attendance.

The plan pursued is to correspond with the organization, whether posts or regimental associations, which have signified their intention of coming to the encampment, and forwarding to them sufficient cards at least ten days before the opening of the encampment. The difficulty will, however, be to get the names of those who will come.

The plan to be pursued outside of the city is to correspond with the organizations, whether posts or regimental associations, which have signified their intention of coming to the encampment, and forwarding to them sufficient cards at least ten days before the opening of the encampment. The difficulty will be to get the names of those who will come individually and every comrade who reads this article should make up his mind that the necessary part of his coming here is to be registered, or he will lose half the pleasures to be enjoyed. Under all the systems of registration heretofore in use at encampments, a man had to go to the headquarters of all the organizations with which he may have served during the war. Under the Philadelphia system he will only have to fill up as many spaces as he has served with different organizations. The card on which he will do this is perforated. The attendant breaks it along the perforation and each of the spaces is filled with the proper organizations; so by means of this one card he registers himself in every regiment he was connected with and is sure to be found if wanted.

By this system of registration, if a man will register, he makes it possible not only to be found himself, but he makes it possible, also, for him to find others. Heretofore, the registers at the encampments have been of so little importance, by reason of the difficulty of the registration, or hunting for names indiscriminately entered, that a large number of the comrades made no attempt whatever, to announce their presence, and then more than half the pleasure and the advantage of these great gatherings were lost to many of those who attended, and for that reason also others have been heretofore deterred from attending the national encampment. Philadelphia is always open-handed and full-hearted, and on this occasion she expects to outdo herself. Comrades, a royal welcome awaits you.

Room 171, in the city hall, has been fitted up by the registration committee for their use. This really comprises three large apartments on the ground floor, located on the west side of the municipal palace and directly opposite the entrance to Broad street station, and but three blocks from the Reading Terminal. These apartments will be kept open, day and night, during the encampment, and there will be numerous attendants, so that every veteran can be given prompt attention. The main station of the committee having charge of the bureau of information will be in Broad street, just below Market and adjoining the building of the Third National bank. The main public comfort station will be in ground floor apartments, on the east side of the city hall. Every accommodation will be provided for comrades and the members of their families. The grouping of these three important stations will be found very advantageous to the visitors; all being within a stone's throw of each and close to the railroad stations.

The novel and complete system of registration which has been adopted has been evolved by Harry L. Neill, a well-known lawyer of this city, and who has been secretary of the civil service commission of Philadelphia. He introduced the card system in the libraries and used it to great advantage in the civil service. General Wagner, chairman of the general committee, desiring a complete system, secured the services of Mr. Neill, which are given gratuitously, and the result will be shown at the national encampment, the first week in September. It will be a revelation to visiting comrades and will doubtless be used at every encampment hereafter.

It is, of course, assumed that by this time the visiting posts and delegations have secured their quarters. If not, the time is very short for the purpose and immediate application should be made to the committee on accommodations, southwest corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, stating explicitly what is wanted and the number to be provided for.

FINANCIAL FACTS.

Affairs on Wall Street—Nonsensical Talk Concerning the Future of the Money Market.

Special Correspondence of the *Intelligencer*. NEW YORK, August 12.—Much nonsensical talk is heard concerning the future of the money market. Firm rates are both probable and desirable for some weeks to come; they are the natural sequence of business activity, and will exert a wholesome restraint upon foolish ventures, of which there is a mass ready for launching upon a gullible public. Six months ago the surplus reserve of the associated banks stood at nearly \$40,000,000; to-day it is scarcely \$10,000,000; but there is nothing alarming in this reduction, particularly as it has been due to legitimate and not speculative causes. Speculation, relatively speaking, is dormant just now; while trade demands on the other hand are particularly urgent, and the treasury finds it difficult to meet the demand for small notes for retailers.

There are two interests anxious for high money rates; one the lenders and the other bear traders. As already stated, however, while good rates for money seem probable, there are no good reasons for anticipating a money scare. Crop demands will be little if any larger than usual, and the west is much better prepared for these demands than ordinarily. Bank reserves at interior cities are much higher than a year ago, and Chicago, St. Louis, Boston and other centers have recently been liberal lenders in this market. Mercantile demands, it is worth considering, are not likely to increase in proportion to business activity, many merchants not being in need of any but limited borrowing. Industrial activity suggests the offering of large amounts of manufacturers' paper; yet the big trusts and combinations have ample funds of their own and are not borrowers to any important extent; so the money market will be relieved to this extent of demands that ordinarily it would have to meet.

Some faith is put upon gold imports as a means of relief; but this source is rather problematical. We seem assured of another season of large exports, for Europe must depend largely upon us for grain and other products at better prices, too, than last year. She may buy our securities more freely through this far from certain. Prosperity here, however, will stimulate imports and thus reduce the trade balance, while Europe, in view of the depleted reserves of the great banks over here, will certainly resist any importation of gold in this direction. Berlin is in a point of weakness that will bear watching, speculation there having reached limits that will not endure much pressure. It is hardly prudent, therefore, to build great expectations upon our ability to draw gold from Europe in important amounts, in spite of the new authorities that believe that the strength of conditions here we can force imports.

We are in no need of gold; the treasury is surfeited with it; gold is coming into our coffers from other parts of the world; our production this year the director of the mint estimates will increase \$7,000,000 to \$8,000,000, and that of the little world over \$50,000,000. Evidently there will be no scarcity of gold and no great scarcity of money, save the inconveniences that may arise from the inelasticity of our currency system. Congress can do nothing more than to give the nation the long expected and genuine currency reform promised in 1897.

The stock market is still dominated by money rates and by railroad and industrial prosperity. The two latter influences are especially noticeable and show no symptoms of abatement. Holders cannot be frightened into selling while they continue. Many of the better classes of bonds are held at such high figures that buyers cannot be found in a 5 and 6 per cent money market. The same is true of the best railroad shares, except where increased dividends can be reasonably expected, and these later may continue the advance in the next bull market. The low-priced railroad shares are now attracting attention, simply because they have advanced relatively little, although their prospects have often improved correspondingly with others. The industrial, especially those connected with the iron trade, are likely to receive more attention, the wonderful activity in that branch of industry rendering an active speculation inevitable. The excellent prospects of dividends on many of these properties are likely to prove irresistible to the average speculator; but the risk will be great and they will be the first to suffer when reaction comes. Before very long the entire market must show increased activity. Uncertainty as to the future of the crops and money will then be removed. If developments in these quarters prove favorable an active and higher market will surely follow, as money becomes easier. The big men of the street believe in higher prices, and when they and their followers return from vacations more interesting conditions will prevail.

HENRY CLEWS.

Pensions and Postmasters.

Special Dispatch to the *Intelligencer*.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 12.—

Pensions have been granted to the following West Virginia applicants:

Original—Frank Deloe, Wilbur, \$6; John P. Childers, Heights, \$8.

Increase—William Kilgusmith, Leart, \$6 to \$8; James High, Malden, \$8 to \$17; William A. Beagle, Friendly, \$6 to \$8; Vincent D. Reynolds, Burning Springs, \$6 to \$8.

Restoration and supplemental—Michael Elawick, deceased, Spangler, \$6; Andrew C. Thibault, deceased, \$2.

Original widows—Minerva Jackson, Uniontown, \$8; Margaret Travis, Grafton, \$8.

Henry A. Pettigrew has been commissioned postmaster at Craigsville, W. Va.

A change in the star schedule on route 16,736 (West Union to Alty) has been ordered. Mail will hereafter leave West Union at 11:45 a. m. daily, except Sunday, arriving at Alty by 6:45 p. m., and leaving Alty daily, except Sunday, at 9 a. m., will arrive at West Union by 4 p. m.

Attempted Suicide Ide.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 11.—W. T. Coleman, an ensign on the battleship *Coleman*, who was to have been court-martialed yesterday on a charge of having been intoxicated while the vessel was at the Puget Sound naval station, attempted suicide by shooting with a navy revolver. Coleman was found with the pistol in his hand. He had fired at his head, but his aim was bad and the ball grazed his head. He had evidently prepared for death, as his effects were in perfect order, and he had written several letters to his family and relatives in Syracuse, N. Y. Coleman, who is about twenty-six years of age, is a recent graduate of the Annapolis Naval Academy. His health and worthy conduct fact that he was to be court-martialed are supposed to have led to his act.

A Frightful Blunder

Will often cause a horrible burn, scald, cut or bruise. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures old sores, fever sores, ulcers, boils, felon, corns, all skin eruptions. Bent pills cure on earth. Only 25 cents a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Logan Drug Co., druggists.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gum, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

A Narrow Escape.

Thankful words written by Mrs. Ada E. Hart, of Groton, S. D.: "Was taken with a bad cold which settled on my lungs; cough set in and finally terminated in Consumption. Four Doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time, and I gave myself up to my Maker, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles. It has cured me, and thank God, I am saved and now a well and contented wife. I give bottles free for Logan Drug Co.'s druggists.

Regular size 50¢ and \$1.00. Guaranteed or price refunded.

TICKLISH SITUATION

In the Transvaal—England Determined to Enforce Her Demands.

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LONDON, Aug. 11.—It is but a short step from the momentous reference to the Transvaal in the queen's speech at the prorogation of parliament, and the final statement in the house of commons of the secretary of state of the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the last governmental utterance of the session, to a declaration of war, and it can not now be long before the issue is known. When an united cabinet, speaking through the mouth of the sovereign, declares the position of the queen's subjects in the South African republic "is inconsistent with the promise of equal treatment on which the republic was founded, and the unrest caused thereby is a constant source of danger to the peace and prosperity of my dominions in South Africa."

It needs no sophist to explain that the ministers therein explicitly declared the Transvaal must submit to the demands made in the queen's name or accept the consequences. It is impossible to accept the suggestion of Michael Davitt and T. P. O'Connor, Irish Nationalist members of parliament, and others that the ministers are merely conducting a great game of bluff, and it may be taken for granted that, failing the acquiescence of President Kruger to the British demands, they mean to compel acquiescence at the point of the sword.

A high official of the colonial office, speaking to a representative of the Associated Press, said:

"Surely the Americans realize that their sympathy and interests are with Great Britain over the Boer question. There are large numbers of American Outlanders, and it is in their interest, as well as to the Britishers, that these reforms should be carried out. The case of John Hays Hammond, the American engineer who was imprisoned in the Transvaal, ought to have brought the situation home to the Americans. We fully understand the underlying sympathy of the United States for all republics, but the protection of citizens' interests, whether American or British, ought to have nothing to do with the republic principle."

The Irish element in parliament, some persons say, continues its best efforts to embarrass the government negotiations in regard to the Transvaal. The United Irish league at a meeting held in South Mayo this week, after a speech by Michael Davitt, passed resolutions of sympathy with the Transvaal "in its courageous opposition to the dishonest attacks of Rand capitalists and their allies in the British ministry."

President Kruger still seems to be waiting on events. The latest telegrams are more reassuring, but nothing decisive is known as to whether Mr. Chamberlain's proposal for a joint inquiry by the semi-official German papers are beginning to hint pretty plainly that the Transvaal can expect no help from Germany, may combine with the British government's steady preparations for war to hasten a satisfactory settlement. In any case no military movements would be possible until October.

King of the Klondike Falls.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—A special to the *Times-Herald* from San Francisco says: Alexander McDonald, king of the Klondike, has failed. His liabilities are estimated at \$8,000,000. His assets are of uncertain value. In his formal declaration of insolvency, filed at Dawson, July 28, McDonald states his liabilities to be approximately \$6,000,000, while there is no way of fully computing his assets, as his investments are of largely problematical value. As they will have to be sacrificed, McDonald himself says there will not be enough to go around, although he believes their ultimate value will prove \$20,000,000 at least. When McDonald went to England, about two months ago, to organize a syndicate to control the transportation and provision business of the far north, he left his affairs in the hands of incompetent agents. In his return, his creditors made demands which he could not meet. Before going to the Klondike McDonald prospected in Colorado.

Can't be Allowed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 11.—The auditor of the treasury for the interior department has raised a question as to a negro's rights to Indian funds by disallowing expenses for the board and medical treatment of John Woodruff, a negro from the Pine Ridge agency, now at the government insane hospital here. The auditor says these expenses cannot be allowed as a charge against the appropriation for the support and subsistence of the Sioux until the man establishes a status as a Sioux Indian. The interior department expresses the opinion that neither the Sioux nation nor any tribe has any voice in determining what disposition should be made by the government of the fund in question so long as its obligations to the Indians are fulfilled.

Escaped From Cannibals.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 11.—The Count Festetics, of Austria, who, with the countess, has been cruising in the southern sea in the yacht *Tolna*, narrowly escaped death recently at the hands of savages. The *Tolna* had been visiting the larger of the Solomon Islands, the count taking many chances to secure photographs of head hunting battles and cannibal feasts, when the savage models developed sudden and fierce hostility. The count and his party became suspicious of them just in time, and returning to the yacht, were fortunate in getting a favorable wind. As it was the canoes of the cannibals pursued them for many miles. The news was brought here by the *Milwaukeean*.

Next Lutheran Convention.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., August 11.—The officers of the Lutheran general council have accepted the invitation of the Wyck Park Lutheran church, Chicago, to hold the twenty-seventh annual convention in that city, and have fixed September 28 as the day for the opening of the convention, which will continue in session for one week. The council embraces the United States and Canada, and includes English, Swedish and German Lutheran congregations. The deliberations at the council meetings are in English.

Has No Assets.

CLEVELAND, O., August 11.—Robert L. Walker, of Poland, Mahoning county, Ohio, has filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy in the United States district court here. The liabilities are placed at over \$100,000, with no assets. President McKinley was formerly connected with Walker in a metal stamping business, and lost his entire property a few years ago by signing notes for Walker.

A Narrow Escape.

Thankful words written by Mrs. Ada E. Hart, of Groton, S. D.: "Was taken with a bad cold which settled on my lungs; cough set in and finally terminated in Consumption. Four Doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time, and I gave myself up to my Maker, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles. It has cured me, and thank God, I am saved and now a well and contented wife. I give bottles free for Logan Drug Co.'s druggists.

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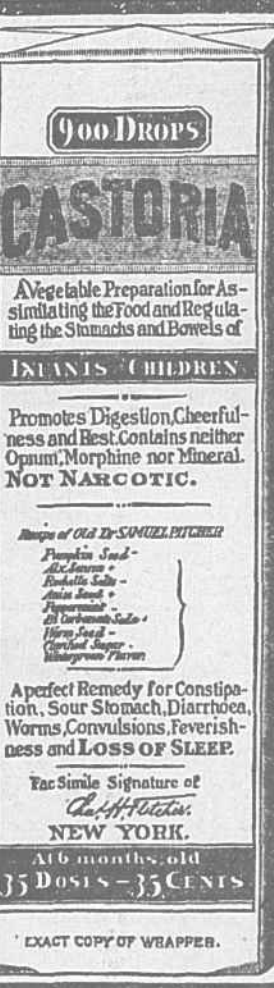
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Mme. Ruppert's Golden Hair Tonic gives new life to and stops falling hair.....	83c	Mme. Ruppert's Almond Oil Complexion Soap: a perfect soap, a combination of almond oil and wax, not a boiled soap and contains no lye.....	18c
Mme. Ruppert's Wonderful Depilatory removes superfluous hair without injury to skin in 3 minutes.....	83c	Mme. Ruppert's World Renowned Face Bleach, large bottle, clears the skin of any discoloration and beautifies the complexion naturally.....	\$1.65
Mme. Ruppert's Gray Hair Restorative is not a dye, but returns gray hair to its natural color.....	\$2.19	Mme. Ruppert's Egyptian Balm, a valuable skin food, and used in connection with the Face Bleach moves wrinkles.....	83c
Mme. Ruppert's Pearl Cream causes the skin to assume a girlish loveliness, mainly for evening use.....	83c		
Mme. Ruppert's White Rose Face Powder, an exquisite powder.....	43c		

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